

THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

School of Medicine- Family and Community Medicine Department

Scientific Medical Research (3rd Medical Year)

First Semester 2022/2023

During this course, students are expected to work within research independent research teams.

- ◆ Each group will be assigned to an advisor who is faculty member at the university of Jordan.
- ◆ Each group will be assigned a research topic utilizing the research data that will be assigned for this course.
- ◆ Each group will execute the required data analysis according to the developed research questions within each team.
- ◆ Each group will write a research report consisting of 10 pages (criteria in appendix 1) following the direction of your research group advisor/ faculty.
- ◆ Each advisor/ faculty will schedule a weekly virtual meeting with her/his students according to their availability.
- ◆ During each virtual meeting general issues related to research process will be discussed and clarified.
- ◆ Students will follow the instruction of their advisor/ faculty within their groups and might meet independently and/or with their advisor according to their specific needs.
- ◆ **Due date of submission: 20th January 2022.**
- ◆ No late submissions will be accepted beyond the deadline.
- ◆ Please submit the assignments electronically through email to your advisor on the day that they are due. When submitting the assignments, please name the assignments according to your group number.

Appendix 1: Research Project Report

The research report should consist of 10 double spaced pages, with font 12 times new roman. The aim of this paper is to report on secondary data analysis of a given data set. The research topic will be assigned to you by your instructor. Based on what you have learned in your theory research class, you will be working on groups to finalize your research report at the end of the semester. Using the following criteria for evaluation.

This research paper should include the following chapters or sections (1-5), with the relevant elements within each section, and should include references and appendices if required.

Criteria	Grade %	Student grade/ Comments
<p>1. Introduction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide Sufficient background information b. Clear presentation of the significance of the study c. provide conclusive summery at the end of the introduction d. State research questions clearly 	15	
<p>2. Review of the Literature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The literature reviewed is related to the research problem area. b. This section shows sufficient depth and breadth of the researched topic. c. Utilize recent research studies within the last 5 years. 	15	
<p>3. Methods:</p>	25	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Design. Describe the research design and rationale for selection. b. Setting. Describe where the study was conducted. c. Population. Describe the study reference and accessible population d. Sample and Sampling. Sample selection procedures, size and rationale. Any inclusion and exclusion criteria if applicable. e. Instruments. Describe the research instruments for collecting data with a view to their appropriateness to the research being conducted. Present information regarding their validity and reliability. f. Ethical Consideration. Describe research procedure and relevant measure to ensure protection of human subject rights. g. Data Analysis. Describe the means by which the data were analyzed. 		
<p>4. Results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Describe or list major study findings. b. Present data in a suitable format, e.g.: tables, graphs and charts. 	20	
<p>5. Discussion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Discuss relevance of findings in light of research evidence and previous studies in addition to the purpose, research questions/ hypotheses. b. Results accurately applied to the discussion. c. conclusions are based on the results. d. The conclusions must be appropriate for the reported findings. e. Identify relevant implications of the study findings. f. Identify study limitations both methodological and theoretical. 	20	

<p>6. References.</p> <p>a. List references cited in the text in APA format. b. All references used in the report are reported in the references list</p>	<p>5</p>	
<p>7. Appendices.</p> <p>Copies of questionnaires, interview guides, scoring instructions, letters of request to agencies for participation, consent form, instructions to be provided to subjects are included.</p>	<p>-</p>	

Helpful tips in the Research Process

The following steps outline a simple and effective strategy for writing a research paper. Depending on your familiarity with the topic and the challenges you encounter along the way, you may need to rearrange these steps.

Step 1: Identify and develop your topic

Selecting a topic can be the most challenging part of a research assignment. Since this is the very first step in writing a paper, it is vital that it be done correctly. Here are some tips for selecting a topic:

- a. Select a topic within the parameters set by the assignment. Many times your instructor will give you clear guidelines as to what you can and cannot write about. Failure to work within these guidelines may result in

- your proposed paper being deemed unacceptable by your instructor.
- b. Select a topic of personal interest to you and learn more about it. The research for and writing of a paper will be more enjoyable if you are writing about something that you find interesting.
 - c. Select a topic for which you can find a manageable amount of information. Do a preliminary search of information sources to determine whether existing sources will meet your needs. If you find too much information, you may need to narrow your topic; if you find too little, you may need to broaden your topic.
 - d. Be original. Your instructor reads hundreds of research papers every year, and many of them are on the same topics (topics in the news at the time, controversial issues, subjects for which there is ample and easily accessed information). Stand out from your classmates by selecting an interesting and off-the-beaten-path topic.
 - e. Still can't come up with a topic to write about? See your instructor for advice.

Once you have identified your topic, it may help to state it as a question. For example, if you are interested in finding out about the epidemic of obesity in the Jordanian population, you might pose the question "What are the causes of obesity in Jordan?" By posing your subject as a question you can more easily identify the main concepts or keywords to be used in your research.

Step 2: Do a preliminary search for information

Before beginning your research in earnest, do a preliminary search to determine whether there is enough information out there for your needs and to set the context of your research. Look up your keywords in the appropriate titles in the library's Reference collection (such as encyclopedias and dictionaries) and in other sources such as our catalog of books, periodical databases, and Internet search engines. Additional background information may be found in your lecture notes, textbooks, and reserve readings. You may find it necessary to adjust the focus of your topic in light of the resources available to you.

Step 3: Locate materials

With the direction of your research now clear to you, you can begin locating material on your topic. There are a number of places you can look for information: If you are looking for books, do a subject search in the Aleph catalog. A Keyword search can be performed if the subject search doesn't yield enough information. Print or write down the citation information (author, title, etc.) and the location (call number and collection) of the item(s). Note the circulation status. When you locate the book on the shelf, look at the books located nearby; similar items are always shelved in the same area. The Aleph catalog also indexes the library's audio-visual holdings.

Use the library's **electronic periodical databases** to find magazine and newspaper articles. Choose the databases and formats best suited to your particular topic; ask at the librarian at the Reference Desk if you need help figuring out which

database best meets your needs. Many of the articles in the databases are available in full-text format.

Use search engines (**Google, Yahoo**, etc.) and subject directories to locate materials on the Internet. Check the **Internet Resources** section of the NHCC Library web site for helpful subject links.

Step 4: Evaluate your sources

See the *CARS Checklist for Information Quality* for tips on evaluating the authority and quality of the information you have located. Your instructor expects that you will provide credible, truthful, and reliable information and you have every right to expect that the sources you use are providing the same. This step is especially important when using Internet resources, many of which are regarded as less than reliable.

Step 5: Make notes

Consult the resources you have chosen and note the information that will be useful in your paper. Be sure to document all the sources you consult, even if you there is a chance you may not use that particular source. The author, title, publisher, URL, and other information will be needed later when creating a bibliography.

Step 6: Write your paper

Begin by organizing the information you have collected. The next step is the rough draft, wherein you get your ideas on paper in an unfinished fashion. This step will help you organize your ideas and determine the form your final paper will take. Then, revise the draft as many times as you think necessary to create a final product.

Step 7: Cite your sources properly

Give credit where credit is due; cite your sources.

Citing or documenting the sources used in your research serves two purposes: it gives proper credit to the authors of the materials used, and it allows those who are reading your work to duplicate your research and locate the sources that you have listed as references. The **AMA** and the **APA** Styles are two popular citation formats.

Failure to cite your sources properly is plagiarism. Plagiarism is avoidable!

Step 8: Proofread

through the text and check for any errors in spelling, grammar, and punctuation. Make sure the sources you used are cited properly. Make sure the message that you want to get across to the reader has been thoroughly stated.